

REMARKS

The undersigned, a pro-se applicant, respectfully requests that if the Examiner finds patentable subject matter disclosed in this application, but feels that Applicant's present claim is not entirely suitable, the Examiner draft one or more allowable claims for applicant.

This case has been carefully reviewed and analyzed in view of the Official Action dated May 15, 2002.

According to the Examiner, the specification is replete with terms and phrases, which are not clear, concise and exact. The specification has been revised as instructed by the Examiner. However, if the specification still does not comply with requirement, an Examiner's amendment is earnestly solicited.

Further, the Examiner has objected to the amendment filed 3-26-02 under 35 U.S.C. 132 because it introduces new matter into the disclosure. The added material of "by any suitable known means added to line 8 of page 2 of the specification has been canceled in order to avoid this objection.

Furthermore, the Examiner has objected to claim 4 because of informalities. Claim 4 has been canceled and replaced with new claim 5 in order to avoid this objection.

Moreover, the Examiner has rejected claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. According to the Examiner, lines 3-4 of claim 1 teach the "thermal pressing a combination end of the ribbon stripe to cure texture of the ribbon stripe and increase the gaps of the texture, but the specification does not teach the placements of these gaps or how they are increased. The applicant would like to explain as follows: when the ribbon stripe is

subject to thermal pressing, the fiber of the texture of the ribbon stripe will become soft and decrease in volume so that the gaps of the texture are increased. However, in order to avoid confusion, the applicant hereby cancels the wording "increase the gaps of the texture" in new claim 5.

Furthermore, the Examiner has rejected claim 4 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Claim 4 has been canceled and replaced with new claim 5 which is carefully drafted to avoid this rejection. However, if the new claim 5 still does not comply with the requirement, an Examiner's amendment is earnestly solicited.

The applicant has reviewed the prior art as cited by the Examiner but not used in the rejection and believes that the new claim as presently claimed clearly and distinctly patentably defines over such prior art.

It is now believed that the subject Patent Application has been placed in condition of allowance, and such action is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric Mao

SIGNATURE

ERIC MAO

INVENTOR

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VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

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**TITLE: METHOD OF FORMING A TRADE MARK ON A RIBBON
STRIPE**

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

(a) Field of the invention

5 The present invention relates to a trade mark ornamental pattern, and in particular, to a method of forming a trade mark pattern on a ribbon stripe, and the ribbon body will not ~~get out of~~ expose from a covering material.

(b) Description of the prior art

the
In conventional method of covering a rigid article with a plastic material, 10 the article is placed within a recess of a mold and then the plastic material is injected into the mold. Thus, the surface of the molded article is provided with a specific mark or logo.

However, If a soft ribbon stripe is to provide with a plastic mark, drawbacks may be encountered. The ribbon stripe is a soft material and the end 15 of the stripe cannot be effectively positioned. Under high pressure injection process, the molded decoration is exposed from the ribbon stripe body after the molding process. Accordingly, these defect products cause an increase in production cost.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide a method of forming a trade mark on a ribbon stripe, wherein defect product formed can be controlled, and the cost of production is greatly reduced.

- 5 An aspect of the present invention is to provide a method of forming a trade mark decoration on a soft ribbon stripe, comprising the steps of thermal pressing a combination end of the ribbon stripe to cure the texture of the ribbon stripe and increase the gaps of the texture, fastening the combination end onto a mold; mixing ^{*injection*} molding material with a material similar to or alike the material of the ribbon stripe so that these materials can form as one unit when ^{*melted*} ^{*injection*} molding the ribbon stripe to combine with a primary blank plastic material and a protruded trade mark pattern being formed on the primary blank plastic material; placing the first ^{*injection*} molded primary blank plastic material into the mold for second ^{*injection*} molding and the protruded trade mark pattern being located at a recess of the second mold; and processing to a second ^{*injection*} molding to enclose the primary blank plastic material at the exterior thereof to form an ornamental article.
- 10 15 20

The foregoing objects and summary provide only a brief introduction to the present invention. To fully appreciate these and other objects of the

circumferential edge 21 of the primary mold 20 grips the ribbon body of the combination end 11. By means of a first ejection molding process, a primary blank plastic material 22 is formed at the end of the ribbon stripe 10.

In accordance with the present invention, before the ~~ejection~~^{injection} molding of the primary blank plastic material 22, the material 22 has to be pressed and mixed with ribbon stripes or the like by pressing machine to change the molecular structure of the first ~~ejection~~^{injection} molding material, so that the molecular structure of the ribbon stripe and the outer enclosed primary blank material are formed as one unit during the process of melting.

Referring to Fig. 4, there is shown a completed first ejection molded blank plastic material 22. As the ribbon stripe 10 is gripped at one edge, under high pressure fabrication process, the ribbon body 23 may expose to the outside and the primary blank plastic material 22 at the surface is formed into a protruded trade mark pattern 24.

The primary blank plastic material 22 is then placed in a second mold 25 with the protruded trade mark pattern 24 located at a recess 26 of the second mold 25. The combination end 11 is secured by the circumferential edge of the mold and is secured at two positions.

After the second ejection process, the primary blank plastic material 22 is then covered again with plastic material so as to totally cover the